Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 146 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, June 2, 1794. [Whole No. 542.]

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A ſmall aſſortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Hand'fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.
May 10 d3w

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ſhip BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Gallipolis.
Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, once a month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.
Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Advertiſement.
THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.
ity of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

Agreeably to notice, a
meeting of the Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the Columbian Society, was this day held at Mr. Richardet's, for the purpoſe of chuſing Managers, &c. when the following perſons were choſen:
Robert Morris, Preſident.
MANAGERS.
James Greenleaf
Triſtram Dalton,
John Nicholſon
Caleb Lownes,
Thomas Fitzſimons.
James Wilſon,
F. A. Muhlenberg,
Walter Stewart,
John Hall,
Richard Soderſtrom,
Nathaniel W. Appleton.
TREASURER.
Garrett Cottringer.
May 27 d1w

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 *barrels.*
She is a ſtaunch faſt ſailing new veſſel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the Weſt Indies. For terms apply to
DEBLOIS & BRECK.
At their ſtore, between Walnut and Cheſnut ſtreet wharves.
May 23 d

ADVERTISEMENT.
LETTERS on the ſubject of the Waſhington Lottery, being by miſtake repeatedly addreſſed to the Commiſſioners for the City of Waſhington,
Perſons concerned are hereby informed, that all ſuch ſhould be addreſſed either to W. Deakins jun. of Waſhington, or to the Subſcriber. The commiſſioners never having contemplated any further concern in this buſineſs, than in their aſſent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Waſhington, Peter Gilman, Boſton, and by the Subſcriber.
For the Lottery No. 2, the ſecurities already given will be retained by the commiſſioners, or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia; and the Commiſſioners will be conſulted reſpecting a judicious and equitable diſpoſition of the houſes to be built thereby; their treaſury or the Bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National Univerſity, and they will be conſulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the reſponſibility reſpecting the general diſpoſition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will reſt as in the Hotel Lottery, on the perſons whoſe names are and may be hereafter publiſhed as aſſiſtants to forward this buſineſs with
S. BLODGET.
Philad. May 28, d—3t.

Morris Academy.
THIS inſtitution is now open for the reception of ſtudents under the immediate care of Mr. Caleb Ruſſell, whoſe abilities as an inſtructor, and attachment to the buſineſs have long been known and approved. He has under him the beſt aſſiſtants in the different branches—The ſcholars are taught the Engliſh, French, Latin, and Greek languages, Public-Speaking, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Aſtronomy, and the various branches of the Mathematics. The healthy ſituation of this place is ſuch as to recommend it to thoſe, who wiſh to have their children in the country. Boarding, waſhing, mending, &c. will be provided in good families, and the morals of the ſcholars carefully attended to.
The price including tuition, firewood, &c. (exclusive of the French language) will not exceed thirty pounds proclamation money per annum) an addition of three dollars per quarter will be made to ſuch ſcholars who are taught the French language. The Directors are determined to pay ſuch attention to this inſtitution, as will render it reſpectable and uſeful.
GABRIEL H. FORD.
TIMOTHY JOHNS, jun. } Direct's.
NATHAN FORD,
Morriſtown, May 15, 1794
d1w.—w2m.

Midwifery.
Dr. Price, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and of Jeſus College in the Univerſity of Oxford, &c. &c. formerly lecturer on Midwifery in London, will commence early in the Autumn, a complete
Courſe of Lectures,
ON THE
Theory & practice of Midwifery
(With the lateſt Improvements)
And on the various Diſeaſes incident to Women and Children; of which timely notice will be given.
May 26 3t

Cincinnati of Pennſylvania,
May 28, 1794.
A STATED meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock at the Conſtellation waggon. Arrangements for the 4th July being neceſſary to be formed, the members are requeſted punctually to attend.
JOSEPH HOWELL,
d4t Secretary pro Tem.

It is Requeſted,
THAT no perſon will ſupply any articles for the uſe of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, ſigned by ourſelves, or Samuel Anderſon, for us.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

All perſons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch ſtreet, near Eighth ſtreet, as ſoon as convenient.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

HORSES.
Anthony Wechter, living in Third ſtreet near Callowhill ſtreet, at the ſign of the Pennſylvania Arms No. 214,
HAS FOR SALE,
One Pair
Bright Bay Horſes,
6 years old, upwards of 15 hands high—and one pair Cheſnut Brown with blazes, 4 years old, about 15 hands high. The terms will be made known, by applying to Mr. Wechter. 5t

A PLAIN COOK.
WANTED a middle aged ſingle Woman, who underſtands plain Cooking; to ſuch a one *the beſt wages will be given.*
Apply t the Printer.
May 31 10t

FEATHERS and FLOWERS
Fans, Black Lace, Window Glaſs, and
RICE,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont.
No. 117, north Second ſtreet.
May 31 dtf

Guthrie's Geography improved.
THE ſubſcription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be cloſed this day—and on Monday the ſubſcription will open at fourteen dollars, excluſive of the price of binding.
The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are thoſe of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland, Vermont, New York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Eneſſee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. Theſe maps have never been given in any former ſyſtem of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be ſufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.
N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the reſpective ſtate maps, will be far more complete than any one yet publiſhed, and be printed on two large ſheets of paper, nearly the ſize of the late Mr. Murray's map.
May 31 d

WANTED,
A Journeyman Printer,
Enquire at No. 8, north Fifth ſtreet,
May 31 3t

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;
Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.
May 10 tuth&sew

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 25.

Several of the popular Societies, committees of Surveillance, Municipalities, Departments, Diſtricts, armed aſſociations, &c. applauded at the bar, the high character the convention had juſt diſplayed, by cruſhing the moſt horrid of conſpiracies. Theſe compliments were accompanied by civic gifts, as well as felicitations on the labors of the National Repreſentatives, and invitations that they ſhould remain at their poſt.

4 Germinal, March 24.

The Convention approved of the following proclamation to the people.

"AT the moment when the nation is riſing by victories to its deſtined glory: At the moment it is preparing for new conflicts againſt the tyrants of Europe, their vile agents, diſguiſed in the midſt of you, were on the point of aſſaſſinating and precipitating the people into ſlavery.

"The plan of a bloody counter-revolution was prepared; the national repreſentation was on the point of diſappearing under the ſteel of aſſaſſins; the blood of patriots was to be ſhed by the fury of conſpirators; the Republican government was to be annihilated, to ſubſtitute tyranny in its place; the armies were to be delivered up to the uncertainty of events, or to the perfidy of ſome chiefs; and, as ſoon as tyranny ſhould be eſtabliſhed within, the foreign armies were to have conſummated the enterprize.

"The horrible conſpiracy, profound with regard to the means employed, and immenſe in its ramifications, was conceived at a foreign court, and organiſed within our boſom. The ſucceſs of this conſpiracy was confined to the common enemies of the revolution, to the criminals in our priſons, and to hypocrites, who deceived the people by pretended patriotiſm. In one day, in a few hours, at a ſignal given, all the counter-revolutioniſts were to be re-united, all the villains armed, all the priſons opened, all the aſſaſſins unchained, and the Convention was to be on a ſudden ſurrounded with ruins, with the dead bodies and blood of Patriots.

"In vain had our efforts ſuſtained the revolutionary government. On one ſide, a fatal inertneſs was impreſſed on its operation; on the other, counter-revolutionary meaſures prevailed. For ſome days, the theatres, and public places had been filled with Ariſtocrats, and the ſtreets with Conſpirators. The women inſulted the public miſery by a mad and fooliſh luxury; and the ferocity of the egotiſts raiſed a famine within, while the ſtipendaries prepared it without. The winds from all quarters blew the ſtorm againſt the National Repreſentation and the Patriots; while calumny and treaſon inundated the Departments and the armies with falſe news. In one, news was publiſhed that the enemy was within ſix leagues of Paris; in another it was aſſerted, that the deſign was formed to mount tha white cockade; and, in the more diſtant departments, it was ſaid, that Paris was ſurrounded by foreign troops. At Paris it was inſinuated, that La Vendee was in full force, and the apprehenſions of the people received at every inſtant impreſſions fatal to liberty.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Wedneſday, March 21ſt, 1794.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act prohibiting for a limitted time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the ſame," and that it was duly enrolled.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the department of State, with an abſtract of vexations and ſpoilations on the commerce of the United States.

The letter was read.

Ordered, that the letter and abſtract therein referred to, lie for conſideration.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred, on the 16th inſtant, the petition of Moſes Brown and others, reported a bill, for extending the benefit of a drawback and terms of credit in certain caſes, and for other purpoſes, which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, that this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Senate proceeded to conſider the reſolution, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence," for furniſhing the executives of the ſeveral ſtates with a copy of the book marked A, depoſited in the Treaſury department, by the commiſſioners who ſettled the accounts between the individual ſtates and the United States," and

On motion to refer the reſolution, to a committee to conſider and report thereon.

It paſſed in the negative Yeas—9.—Nays—11.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent,

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are,

Meſſieurs Brown, Foſter, Hawkins, Martin, Monroe, Potts, Robinſon, Roſs, and Vining—

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are,

Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Henry, Jackſon, Izard, Livermore, Morris, and Rutherfurd.

On motion,

It was agreed to poſtpone the further conſideration of this reſolution.

The bill, to authorize the Preſident of the United States during the receſs of the preſent Congreſs, if he ſhall think the ſame neceſſary, to cauſe to be built or purchaſed veſſels to be equipped as gallies in the ſervice of the United States, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Rutherfurd and Mr. Cabot, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Gunn from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels," reported amendments, which were read—

Ordered, that the conſideration thereof be poſtponed,

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

United States, 21ſt May, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I LAY before you in confidence, ſundry papers, by which you will perceive the ſtate of affairs between us and the ſix nations, and the probable cauſe to which it is owing. And alſo certain information, whereby it would appear that ſome encroachment was about to be made on our territory by an officer and party of Britiſh troops. Proceeding upon a ſuppoſition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I have cauſed the repreſentation to be made to the Britiſh miniſter, a copy of which accompanies this meſſage.

It cannot be neceſſary to comment upon the very ſerious nature of ſuch an encroachment, nor to urge that this new ſtate of things ſuggeſts the propriety of placing the United States in a poſture of effectual preparation for an event which, notwithſtanding the endeavors making to avert it, may by circumſtances beyond our controul be forced upon us.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were read,

Ordered, that they lie for conſideration.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives do not concur in the bill, ſent from the Senate entitled, "An act to make proviſion for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth, who was killed in the ſervice of the United States."

"They have paſſed the following bills and reſolution in which ſeveral bills and reſolution they deſire the concurrence of the Senate: The bill, entitled, "An Act to compenſate Arthur St. Clair," the bill, entitled, "An act to authorize the ſettlement of the accounts of Lewis Dubois for his ſervices in the late army of the United States," the bill, entitled, "An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congreſs," And a reſolution that Congreſs adjourn on the third day of June next."

"The ſpeaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident." And he withdrew.

(To be continued.)

Extract from the Columbian Centinel.

Speech of Mr. S. delivered before the Anarchy Club in Philadelphia, at a ſpecial revolutionary ſitting.

Parties, Mr. Preſident, are prone to go too far; but on one ſubject the moſt obvious and the moſt likely in the world to kindle all their rage, they do not go far enough. Even the Virginians do not know, or ſeem not to have ſufficiently conſidered, how completely *Britiſh influence* has made a ſlave of opinion. Nay, it appears that the very efforts to get free, have multiplied the cords that reſtrain our liberty, while they diminiſh the ſtrength of our reſiſtance and ſharpen all the pangs of our impatience: As a fly, in a ſpider's web, only kicks himſelf into the toils of his enemy, and uſes his legs the more to confine them. I burn, Sir, I freeze, I ſweat, I choak, while I give vent to my democratic rage, in deſcribing an evil which is aggravated by its ordinary remedies. Britiſh influence; wherever I go, I ſee it, I ſuffer it. It ſticks as tight as the ſkin, nay tighter; for if a man were flayed alive he would not get rid of it. Our grand-mothers were Britiſh, our mothers ſuckled in the poiſon which tainted our infant lips. Congreſs ought to provide French nurſes if not French fathers for our children, otherwiſe this inheritable quality of original ſin will never be waſhed out. We do not now import Britiſh ſires, but we ſprung from them, we ſpeak their language, we follow their faſhions. Witneſs breeches, they are not the French taſte. They are againſt liberty becauſe there is reſtraint in them; they are a kind of funding ſyſtem which every man is ſhackled with; a ſlaviſh *order* in ſociety which ſhould be thrown off at a time of re-generation, when the ideas of order and all the fooleries of courtly etiquette are aboliſhed or aboliſhing.

What is there here ſir, that is not Britiſh? Our debates what are they but Britiſh, and the influence that ariſes from them are corrupt, oppreſſive and degrading, which has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed, nay, to be deſtroyed by ſequeſtrating.

If they ſhould grow up again, if the head of that curſed hydra, *credit*, that man-eater, or rather that monſter that ſwallows an hundred negroes like ſo many ſugar-plumbs, and that forbids by her magic, the coach wheels of a democratic Lord to turn round, I ſay if that devil, after being killed by a ſequeſtration act ſhould come to life, kill him again.

But alas all this is a viſion that has fled, and left behind it, the wearineſs of overſtrained exertion and the dejection that follows the diſappointment of the moſt exulting confidence.

Thus Britiſh influence grows ſtronger by reſtriction, as the quelling an inſurrection ſtrengthens government.

We ourſelves exhibit many damning proofs how cloſe this contagion ſticks to our proceedings. We talk and write againſt the national government, as if it were Britiſh. Our paragraphs and eſſays, if not exact copies are prodigiouſly like thoſe works in *England*, which have ſo *elevated* and *tranſported* their patriotic authors. All Grub-ſtreet bloſſoms, all fleet-ditch breathes perfume, in the *General Advertiſer*.

Our government follows Britiſh examples, and we expreſs our cenſures of it in a form of words that is as thread-bare in *England* as our coats.

The leaders of our body are, it muſt be owned, Britiſh; and that accounts for the force of Britiſh habits; they abuſe our government, as they have uſed to do their own, and indeed they ſeem to forget they have croſſed the ſea. It is remarked that a ſubject of *Britain*, will land for the firſt time at a wharf in this city, and before he ſleeps in it he will pen a paragraph repreſenting the horrid oppreſſion of the exciſe in the back country, where he propoſes to reſt his weary patriotiſm, or rather to engage it in new labors. It is zeal againſt oppreſſion and foreign influence will ſoon bring him forward into public life to ſpeak oracles of mountain wiſdom concerning trade and navigation. All this is imitation of *Britain*. There, as well here, ſpeech-making patriotiſm ſeeks office as its prey. The beaſt is moſt fierce when he is hungry and after being cram'd he is drowzy and tame. If even we are obliged to yield to the deſpotiſm of Britiſh habits, let us no longer deceive ourſelves with the expectation of ſucceſs in the trivial plans of reform we have adopted, no, we muſt make great efforts to produce the radical and regenerating changes we have in contemplation. We muſt riſe *in maſs* and leave not one ſtone upon another of all the fabric which our anceſtors, in ſervile imitation of their anceſtors, have erected, and which I will venture to call the temple of idolatry. Let us deface the right angled triangle of our abuſed affections, and form a circle—this club. No *hocus pocus* of three branches in government.—Thus we may club *America*, ſo as to revive a revolutionary energy; change the language and ſpeak French, export our prieſts—baniſh the ariſtocracy of credit, public and private, and put all property into a ſtate of requiſition. Then the chains of Britiſh influence will melt—then we ſhall exhibit the humanity of *Algiers* and the elegance and refinement of *Caffearie*, the Pſalms of DAVID, a Britiſh hierarchial work ſhall give place to the hymn of *Marſeilles*, reaſon ſhall be worſhipped and man ſhall be free!

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The appointment of Mr. Monroe *to the* Embaſſy to France, *not having produced one ſingle* complaint *in a* certain party paper, *I muſt attribute its ſilence to the* abſence *of one of his correſpondents, and to the* engagements *of an other. As I have no doubt the friends of that paper will be much diſappointed at its ſilence on ſo important an occaſion, I ſend you ſome hints for a few paragraphs, which the Editor of that paper may republiſh by* deſire *or* inclination, *as beſt ſuits his taſte, viz.*

A correſpondent remarks that the late nomination of a *certain Senator* to a foreign Embaſſy, is a perſeverance in that dangerous ſyſtem which goes to the deſtruction of all the barriers which our excellent conſtitution hath erected. The appointment of a member of the Federal Senate to a foreign miſſion is a meaſure pregnant with the moſt fatal conſequences to the liberties of the people. What check ſhall we have on the conduct of the Executive, if he can ſeduce from his poſt a watchful cerberus, the guardian of our precious rights? what ſecurity for our privileges if their champions are, on account of their influence, talents & oppoſition to the encroachments of power, ſnatched from that ſtation where thoſe talents were dreaded and ſent into an honorable exile? Will not ſuch a practice, if countenanced, change the Senate into a docile and ſervile body, by extracting from it all thoſe poſſeſſed of firmneſs, of independence and averſion to arbitrary authority? What a door for faction, intrigue and cabal is opened by this precedent? a member of the Senate, ambitious and deſirous of a foreign appointment has nothing to do but to clamor againſt the Executive, thwart his views, intrigue with a foreign miniſter, call for the correſpondence of the preſent Ambaſſador, and cenſure it as hoſtile to the country where he reſides, manœuvre with the foreign miniſter here to have him recalled, and then the Executive, to get rid of ſo troubleſome an opponent, will certainly appoint him the ſucceſſor of the recalled Ambaſſador.—Beſides, this courting ſyſtem will be a bounty to faction and a diſcouragement to the friends of good government—When oppoſition to the meaſures and views of the Executive is rewarded with honors, and the ſteady and patriotic friends of order are paſſed by with neglect, a premium is offered for anarchy and antifederaliſm. Every man, whoſe talents exceed his virtues, will ſeek that path, however injurious to his country, which certainly leads to honor and emolument.

Again. is it proper that the man, who, in his Senatorial capacity, has voted for or againſt the exiſtence of an office or regulated its emoluments, ſhould be ſelected to fill it? May not an intereſted man threaten that he will not vote for the exiſtence of a particular embaſſy unleſs he be appointed to it? What muſt we think of the appointment of a man to an office, which, when another perſon was appointed, he aſſerted to be unneceſſary?

Is it reſpectful to the ſtate, which elected a Senator for ſix years, before the expiration of half that period, to deprive the ſtate of his ſervices and ſend him abroad?

Theſe hints, however prepoſterous they may appear to reaſonable minds, if properly cooked up, may fill as many columns of a paper as Mr. Jay's appointment occaſioned, and *ſerve as a counterpart to them.*

A. B.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

EXCISE.

Warren is at leaſt miſtaken when he aſſerts that the manufactories of ſugar and ſnuff owe their proſperity to the protecting duties of the preſent government; the truth is different; they were maintained under great expence, much ſacrifice of intereſt, and the conſequent riſque attendant on the advancement of large capital, on unconfirmed manufactures, long before the Federal Government was eſtabliſhed; *Warren, the beloved of his country* would never have endeavored to injure its intereſt by diſingenuous ſtatements.

The contemplated tax on ſnuff and ſugar, however eligible it may be on them, as luxuries on the opulent conſumer, is exceptionable from the mode neceſſary for its collection—it muſt be effected in one or two ways, either by the coercive vigilance of revenue officers under their proper eſtabliſhments, or on oath of the manufacturer—the former is too repugnant to the principles of a republican government, to be I hope ever attempted; it cannot be maintained without deſpotiſm—the latter not only incites to violation of oath, but becomes immediately a bounty to the falſe ſwearer, to the immediate deſtruction of the manufacturer.

But it is alledged that all taxes are liable to this abuſe—in no one caſe is the abuſe attended with the ſame deſtructive conſequences; it operates as a perfect annihilation of the buſineſs of the fair dealer, and terminates in his ruin, as he can no longer ſupply his goods at the price of his neighbor. Will then a law be enacted which from its inefficiency toward its own ſupport will become unproductive, and which ſhall oblige the manufacturer (at leaſt the honeſt one) inſtead of the conſumer to pay the exciſe—which ſhall encourage fraud and deſtroy induſtry?—Were I the vereſt enemy to my country that it ever produced, I would but wiſh for a revenue founded on a ſyſtem of exciſe on its manufactures.

It is not only to feel for the ſufferings of our fellow men in captivity, but to alleviate them is our peculiar duty; of thoſe who are bleſſed with abundance much is required; from thoſe who are in the more humble rank of wealth, among whom are the manufacturers, a proportion equal to their taxation in its fulleſt ſhare, will not be denied toward their reſtoration—it is not the fetters of Algiers at which they ſhudder, more than at that ſlavery which exiſts in the boſom of this favored country—and that it may be ſpeedily baniſhed from the knowledge of the ſons of humanity, and exiſt but in memory, no one more ſincerely prays, than does

A MANUFACTURER.

At the cloſe of the American war, the refiners of ſugar in order to prevent the trade in that article from Great Britain, &c. from overwhelming them, were frequently obliged to convene together and vend their goods below prime coſt, which at length had the deſired effect.—With reſpect to ſnuff, the length of the war with Great Britain was the cauſe of its eſtabliſhment.

A. M.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFURTH, March 18.

Already 43,000 peaſants of the Palatinate have enrolled themſelves for the protection of the empire. In the circle of Franconia their number amounts already to 86,000, and ſo in proportion in the neighboring circles. An army of 100,000 volunteers, therefore may be depended on, who are ready to defend Germany againſt any attack of the French.

VIENNA, March 15.

According to letters from Conſtantinople, the difference between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Grand Signior, are entirely ſettled. The repreſentations of our Internuncio, Baron Herbert, and ſome other foreign ambaſſadors at Conſtantinople have made at laſt a change in the opinion of the Divan.

MAYENCE, March 25.

The French Commiſſioners have returned here from Frankfort: They will immediately ſet out on their way to Paris, to communicate the reſult of their negociations.

QUESNOY, March 30.

Yeſterday the enemy attacked our chain

of posts from Landrecies to Bouchain. Their aim was to make themselves masters of the wood of Mormal. In this view they attacked with a superior force the village of Ors, above Landrecies, passed the Sambre near this place, as well as near Landrecies, and attacked with about 12 or 14,000 men the abatis before the village of Pommereuil, occupied by the Austrian regiment of Brechenville. This regiment was, by such a superiority of numbers, forced to fall back, and to abandon the abatis and the village. During its retreat, the enemy's horse made an attempt to fall upon the regiment; but the Austrian regiment of Royal Allemand attacked them with so much gallantry, that they were thrown into confusion, lost about 50 horses, and were obliged to give up their attempt. The two corps cannonaded each other till one o'clock. At this time, some reinforcements having arrived under the orders of General Kray, our troops were immediately ordered to re-attack the village, as well as the abatis. The regiment of Brechenville attacked in front, whilst General Kray was turning the village;—which manœuvre, executed with equal bravery and skill, succeeded so well, that the enemy were obliged to abandon the village, as well as the abatis, with the loss of five pieces of cannon, and a great number of men. The French left 540 men dead on the field, besides about double that number wounded. Our loss is 150 men killed and wounded.

PARIS, March 28.

The forty-one Sections of Paris produced during the 3d decade of Ventose, 29,892 pounds of saltpetre.

The Bishop of Saone and Loire, and Etienne Thiery, have been convicted of supporting the conspiracy of the Hebertists, and have been condemned to death.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

7 Germinal, March 27.

Barrere—"It has been found that the Revolutionary army is a dangerous institution, on account of its being more immediately within the army of the General of it. It resembles the power of Cromwell; or the usurped power of a Senate——You want neither Pretorian band nor Janizaries—The Committee of Public Safety therefore proposes you to decree—

1. That the Revolutionary Army shall be disbanded—and that the soldiers who compose it shall return to their former occupations, surrendering first to the Republic their arms and equipage.
2. Their pay shall be continued to the first of Floreal (20th April.)
3. Such soldiers of this army as wish still to serve the Republic shall be incorporated into the other armies.
4. No alteration is intended to be made in the Artillery belonging to this army. The Executive Council, however, shall not be able to make any disposition in any one of these corps of artillery, without an order from the Committee of Public Safety. Decreed.

LONDON, April 5.

The King of Naples has lately communicated to the Sicilian nobility, that the augmentation of his army, for the present campaign, will consist of 19,000 men, and that the expenses of maintaining that corps will amount to 163,000 ducats; the barons, the nobility, and other rich land holders, therefore, were required to contribute monthly the sum of 120,000 ducats, the rest of which expences will be paid out of the King's treasury.

The banking-house of De la Rue and Co. at Genoa, has lately opened a loan for the King of Sweden, at 5 per cent. interest.

Mrs. Jordan dines three times a week with the Duke of Clarence at St. James's Palace. Whenever she visits there, she is attended by her Maid of Honour, and the Nursery attendants of the young prince, in a second coach.

The situation of Paris is tranquil, and the discovery and destruction of the conspiracy seem to have produced on the part of the People an unanimous determination to support the National Convention.

UNITED STATES.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) May 3.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

On Monday last came on the trial of Wm. Cox, of Madison county, for passing counterfeit bills of the bank of North America. His trial continued two days, and on the third he received sentence of death—the time set for his execution is the 10th day of June.

By a letter from a gentleman in Botetourt county to his friend in Staunton, we learn that Mr. Leftwich, a deputy sheriff of Wythe county, was lately murdered.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) May 10.

An express arrived in town on Tuesday last from Brig. Gen. Clarke to his excellency the Governor, giving information, that a party of Indians (supposed to be Cherokees or Upper Creeks) about 50 in number came into the frontier settlements of Franklin county, and stole a number of horses. Lieut. Hay, stationed at the high shoals of Appalachee, pursuing their trail with 18 dragoons was drawn into their ambuscade, himself & two of his men fell, and another dangerously wounded—the Indians went off with their booty.

Does this accord with the terms of peace spoken of by the Indian agent.

We are informed by Capt. Bonner, of Lt. Col. Runnel's regiment Hancock county, that on the 1st of May, Capt. M'Kenzie, of said regiment, had a muster of his company, two miles from Fort Fidius, to draft men for the frontier service, where Major Wooten of said regiment attended—That 25 soldiers of the federal garrison came to said muster ground—that a disturbance ensued, and that the said Major was killed by an unlucky blow on the head, given by one of the soldiers from that garrison; and that the said soldier was delivered up to the civil authority, and confined in M'Kenzie's Block house.

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 2.

Friday last, in the absence of the Vice-President of the United States, the Senate proceeded to the choice of a President of the Senate *pro tempore*—when Mr. IZARD of South-Carolina was chosen.

The performances at the Theatre this evening, are for the Benefit of Mrs. WARRELL—The comic opera of *Lionel* and *Clarissa*, will afford a fine opportunity for the display of those vocal powers which Mrs. Warrell possesses in so eminent a degree. This Lady is a pupil of the British Roscius—a circumstance which scarcely need be mentioned, when her style and manner of singing and playing, always true to nature, are considered.—Ever solicitous to merit approbation, we doubt not Mrs. Warrell will this evening experience the beneficence of a crouded house.

The life of J. P. Brissot, translated from the French, written by himself—is published in London.

Lord Hawkesbury in a speech the 3d of April in the House of Lords on the "naval trade and commerce" of Great Britain says—"That the ships fitted out for privateering the last war, in the port of Liverpool alone, had a greater number of men, than all the ships fitted out in the reign of Q. Elizabeth against the Spanish Armada—that the strength of Great Britain from these sources in the reign of George the first, was barely a fourth of what it is at present—and that the number of sailors in merchant ships, now in Great Britain, only, amounted to upwards of 116,000 men."

Great ferments says the London Morning Chronicle, subsist in different parts of Poland, and nothing but the presence of an immense Russian army keeps the people of Warsaw quiet.—The same paper says—"It is now perfectly understood, and even acknowledged, that the king of Prussia has withdrawn himself as a principal from the war. He has done this upon an arrangement, the basis of which is, that if the French do not attack Germany, he shall not attack France, nor attempt to dictate to them in any way with regard to the settlement of their constitution.

Dispatches from Berlin announce that a negociation is begun for taking into British pay their troops, by which Britain is to be saddled with the expence of an army of 30,000 Prussians.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

James Monroe of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

William Short, Minister Resident to his Catholic majesty.

John Quincey Adams, Minister Resident to their high mightinesses the states general of the United Netherlands.

James Simpson, Consul at Gibraltar, and for such other places as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other consul or vice-consul of the United States, within the same allegiance.

Philip Marck, consul in Franconia in Germany

Peter Feliechy, consul at the port of Leghorn.

Arnold Delius, consul at Bremen.

William Mc. Carty, consul at the Isle of France.

John Culnan, consul at the port of Oratava in Teneriffe. &c. &c.

Sylvanus Bourne, vice-consul at the port of Amsterdam, &c.

P. T. Dobree, Vice-Consul at the port of Nantz, and such other places as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other consul or vice-consul of the United States, within the same allegiance.

Joseph Wilson, Consul at the port of Dublin, and for such other, &c. &c.

Robert Weare Fox, Consul for the port of Falmouth in Great Britain, and such other, &c. ——

Married at Providence, (R. I.) Mr. STEPHEN TILLINGHAST, Merchant, to Miss THEODOSIA FOSTER, daughter of THEODORE FOSTER Esq.

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, May 27.

Capt. George Crowninshield, jun. arrived here, last week, from Calcutta, which he left last December. He confirms the accounts we have had, of the great success of the French privateers in that quarter. The enthusiasm which actuates the French in Europe, operates upon them as powerfully in Asia; their privateers make no calculations on the inequality of force, but attack and conquer *a la mode de la revolution*. A Dutch Indiman of 40 guns was taken by a small privateer brig—the men throwing themselves into the water, and swimming to the ship with their cutlasses in their mouths, and boarding her on all quarters. One privateer of the Isle of France arrived with a large sum of ransom money for several vessels she had taken, and besides had ordered 21 prizes into port. A private expedition had gone from the Isle of France against Batavia, the result of which was not known. The inhabitants of the Isle of France were apprehensive of a visit, in their turn, from the English, and were preparing to receive them *courteously*. Great natural obstacles—vast quantities of ordnance—a powder mill in the Island—forges for heating shot—and men burning with patriotism and military ardor—such were their means of defence.

Capt. Crowninshield left at Calcutta, Capt. Chapman of Boston. At the Isle of France, Capt. Lewis, in the Pigou, of Philadelphia; Capt. Page, in the Betsey, of Providence; Capt. Campbell, in the Cleopatra, for Boston, and Capt. Rich, in the Union, for do. Mr. Hewes, supercargo. At St. Helena, ship Dispatch, Capt. Newell, for Philadelphia.—At the Cape of Good Hope, an English squadron of 5 sail of two-deckers, *destined against the Isle of France*.

NEWARK, May 28.

On Friday last arrived in this town, a gentleman immediately from New-Orleans, who descended the rivers Ohio and Mississippi to that place as late as March last, who informs that a body of Gen. Clark's party, to the number of 21, had collected at the mouth of Cumberland river, allotted as the place of rendezvous; their intentions were, when a sufficient number should have collected, to proceed to Louisiana, for the purpose of attacking that place, as has been mentioned in former accounts: but a sufficient number for this purpose not having been collected, and Clark not complying with his promise, viz. to compensate them for their services, they determined to stop detain and plunder, all boats that should be found passing the river; this gentleman having been previously informed of their intentions, by using every precaution passed them, in the night, unperceived, and proceeded on to Lance le Grace, on the Mississippi, (a Spanish settlement) where he gave information to the commandant of the designs of those ruffians. He immediately dispatched a party of Chickasaw Indians, who fell upon them, killed three, wounded four and dispersed the remainder, as he was informed by a gentleman who saw the affray, shortly after at New-Orleans.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days.
Brig Nancy, Duncan,	Bristol (G. B.)	64
Schr. Madison, Parrock,	Malaga,	59

For Charter,

To the West India Islands,

The new sloop

A B B Y,

SAMUEL EAMES, Master.

SHE is a staunch good vessel, in compleat order, and will carry about 900 barrels. For terms apply to the captain on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

June 2 w

For Charter,

The Brig

Lady Walterstorff,

EDWARD BROOCK, Master.

BURTHEN 1700 barrels, sails fast, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.

Also for Sale or Charter,

Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to

JOSEPH SIMS,

Who has for sale,

Madeira and Sherry Wines,

of the first quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jesuits Bark, &c. &c.

June 2 d

To-Morrow Morning,

Will be landed near Walnut street wharf, from on board the schooner Madison, Jas. Parrock, master, from MALAGA.

Sweet Mountain WINE,

in quarter casks

Soft shelled Almonds in sacks

Muscatel Raisins, in jars and o

Bloom D.. in quarter-barrels,

A few 7 inch Bass Cables

AND FOR SALE BY

PETER KUHN.

June 2 d6t

Just Published,

By BENJAMIN JOHNSON, and sold at his Bookstore, No. 147, Market street,

The Life of Dr. Franklin,

with a striking likeness, executed in a masterly manner by Thackara and Vallance, price five shillings.

The Ready Reckoner, or Trader's Sure Guide, 3/9

The Young Booker's Assistant, 6/3

The Christian, a poem, by Charles Crawford, 2/4

Esop's Fables, 4/8

Swan's British Architect, 37/6

Paine's ditto 30/

Town and Country Builder's Assistant. 12/6

In the press, and will be published in a few days, and sold as above,

Reflections and Maxims, by William Penn, with his advice to his children, 4/8.

6 mo. 2, 1794. m&wim

NEW THEATRE.

MRS. WARRELL'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

JUNE 2.

Will be presented,

A COMIC OPERA, called

Lionel and Clarissa;

OR,

The School for Fathers.

Sir John Flowerdale,	Mr. Whitlock
Col. Oldboy,	Mr. Bates
Jessamy,	Mr. Moreton
Lionel,	Mr. Marshall
Harman,	Mr. Cleveland
Jenkins,	Mr. Darley
Servants,	Messrs. Darley, jun. Blissett, and J. Warrell
Lady Oldboy,	Mrs. Shaw
Clarissa, (with additional songs)	Mrs. Warrell
Diana,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Jenny,	Miss Willems

End of 2d act, a HORNPIPE, by Master T. Warrell.

End of the Opera, a new Comic Pastoral Ballet, composed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour trouve les Moyens;

Or the

FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.

By Mons. Belona, Mr. Blissett. Mr. Darley jun. Master T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, never performed here, written by John O'Keefe, Esq. author of the Poor Soldier, Agreeable Surprize, &c. called

Modern Antiques;

OR,

The Merry Mourners.

Cockletop,	Mr. Francis
Frank,	Mr. Green
Joey,	Mr. Bates
Napkin,	Mr. Blissett
Hearty,	Mr. De Moulin
Thomas,	Mr. Warrell
Mrs Cockletop,	Mrs. Shaw
Mrs. Camomile,	Mrs. Rowson
Belinda,	Mrs. Cleveland
Nan,	Mrs. Francis
Flounce,	Mrs. Bates
Betty,	Miss Rowson

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Warrell, No. 31, north Seventh street. At the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

Also at the Library.

On Wednesday the tragedy of ROMEO and JULIET, with the ROMP, for the benefit of Mrs. MARSHALL.

Mr. Darley's Night will be on Friday.

2/2

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Publiſhed by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
Price, bound, five eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar.

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend —The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&ſe2w

Four Dollars Reward.

A NEGRO MAN, named L'Eſperance, about 25 years of age, of the Congo nation, 5 feet 6 inches high; ſpeaks very little Engliſh ran away from his maſter the 27th inſtant — He ſtole and carried away with him one new green broad cloth coat, and many articles of houſe furniture. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure the above negro in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

May 30 mw&ſ4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Horſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&ſtf

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent: from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

	Prize of	Dollars is
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
100	100	10,000
300	50	15,000
1000	20	20,000
2000	15	30,000
3000	12	36,000
8100	10	81,000
14,539 Prizes.		262,000
23,461 Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
	Laſt drawn number,	2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberge of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immdiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there nntil the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at
No. 36, North Third ſtreet.
May 6 mw&ſtot

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *I w* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&ttf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

May 1. t&cf1m

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.
April 4. d1w w&ſt

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&tht!

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Cheſnut Street,
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſſerendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

PHILADELPHIA:
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